

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1849.

Speculative Theology.

There are two kinds of theology prevalent in the Christian Church—speculative and real. The real theologian never attempts to become wise "above what is written." He is satisfied to take the Bible as it is, and without any attempt at an improvement upon it, declare the truths as he finds them there. By a careful and prayerful study of God's Word, he is enabled to bring out truths new and old, but he never ventures out upon the uncertain sea of speculation, or attempts to inculcate theories of his own, in preference to the unerring testimony of eternal truth. Such a man never gets entangled in the meshes of error, nor leads his flock in a wrong direction. His daily prayer is, "Show us the old paths, and teach us to walk therein;" and the result of his labors is seen in the "well ordered lives and godly conversation" of the people under his charge.

Your speculative theologian, on the other hand, is forever finding out some new theory, which has lain hid for ages, and which the united wisdom of the church for a period of eighteen hundred years has never been able to discover. There never has been any lack of this class of theologians; but the church at the present day seems to be superabundantly supplied with them. One is so extremely wise that he can calculate to a year, and almost to a day, when the final consummation of all things is to occur. Another speculates till he discovers that the church is too impure for him, and so he comes out from her, and after railing and speculating for a while, he speculates himself into the belief that the Bible is but a fable, and so he rejects it, and in his own eyes, sets up a purer and better system of theology of his own. A third discovers that the gospel is a system of reform, and sets himself to work in chopping off branches, and finds that new shoots are constantly springing out in the place of them, but without stopping to inquire into the expediency of "laying the axe at the root of the tree," he continues his work of toil, vainly expecting that he will ultimately succeed in destroying the sins of the world. A fourth, by dint of speculation, imagines that he has discovered at last the broad gospel platform, on which Presbyterians and Congregationalists of the old and new schools, Unitarians, &c., can unite in one common bond of brotherhood, but in making this wonderful discovery he is forced to admit that language is indefinite in its signification, and in fact to assume that he alone, of all the world, can rightly understand it.

We might go on in this enumeration, to an almost endless extent, but it is not necessary for our present purpose. It is sufficient to say that in every instance of an attempt to establish a speculative theory, the author has invariably found himself out of the old paths in which he began to walk, and like a railroad car thrown from its track on the brink of a precipice, he will continue to descend, until he is crushed by a collision with the rocks of error below. The reason for this is perfectly obvious, if men would consent for a moment to look at it. It is because human reason is fallible, and sure to err when it trusts to itself as a guide. God has given us a revelation, in which he has declared that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." His promises and precepts are all plain and simple enough to be understood by the most ordinary intellect; but some men imagining that "they are the people, and that wisdom will die with them," undertake to explain the mysteries of the Bible, instead of enjoying a belief of them as God has commanded, and leaving the unravelling of them to Him who is wise enough to do it without the possibility of an error.

The truth is, we are not required to understand how God and man could exist in one and the same person; or why He permitted man to sin, and thus to require a Mediator between God and man. That man is a sinner, as the Bible declares—all the world, heathen as well as Christian, admit; and that Christ died for the ungodly is a truth susceptible of being clearly demonstrated, and if men would consent to receive these great truths "into good and honest hearts," instead of vainly attempting to explain the philosophy of them, they would save to themselves and those who hear them, much useless, and worse than useless labor in trying to understand what God designed they should not.

A minister of the gospel might spend his whole life in attempting to show his congregation how a blade of corn grows, and they would be none the wiser for it at last. The great trouble is, there is too much of a disposition to depart from "the simplicity that is in Christ"—too much of proneness to "swell men through philosophy and vain deceit," Paul was too wise to attempt an explanation of "the mysteries of godliness;" he chose rather to persuade men to repent and believe in Christ, knowing that "His blood cleanseth from all sin"—a result which human speculations could never accomplish. Our Saviour's sermon on the mount is regarded as the model style of preaching, and yet how widely is that style departed from in our day. When ministers of the gospel can come down to the style of the apostles and our Saviour himself in their preaching, and adopt their theology instead of inventing something new, a decided change for the better will have taken place.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Triennial meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, was held in Charleston, S. C., May 23d, and 24th. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., was chosen President, and R. B. C. Howell, Thomas Stokes and J. B. Taylor, Vice Presidents, and J. C. Ernie, Secretary.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read by the Secretary, Rev. J. B. Taylor. The Charleston Courier says—

It was replete with facts of deep interest to the Christian community and was listened to with profound attention by the members of the Convention and by the audience. Notwithstanding the losses sustained by the death of several gifted missionaries, whose ardent zeal and piety, a feeling tribute was paid by the Secretary, there are still twenty missionaries engaged in the field of Christian labor in China, who have met with as much success as was to have been expected under the circumstances, in introducing the blessing of Christianity and civilization into that remote and till recently inaccessible part of the world. They have encountered trials and hardships, but were represented as courageous spirits, animated in their labors by a sense of the great duties that devolved upon them, and the important interest committed to them as heralds of Christianity in a heathen land. Be-

sides raising congregations which they have begun to address in their vernacular tongue, they have introduced, among the Chinese, schools of learning, of which favorable accounts are given. The mission in Africa, under the direction of colored missionaries, was despatched on it considerably length. It appears to have been eminently successful.

The Secretary complained of a deficiency of pecuniary resources to meet the exigencies of these expensive but truly Christian enterprises, and intimated that it would be necessary to raise the sum of \$30,000 to meet the expenses of the current year. If that sum were not raised, some of the arrangements of the Board would necessarily have to be abandoned, and some of the missionaries now abroad would have to be recalled. He made an earnest appeal to the Baptist churches of the Southern States to assist the Board, as far as possible in this emergency.

The Report of the Board of Domestic Missions was read by the Rev. R. Holman, of Alabama, its Secretary. This, like the preceding Report, was a highly interesting and elaborate document, and was listened to with great attention. It presented quite an encouraging view of the labors and successes of the Domestic Missions of the Southern States who are under the control of this Convention. It embraced a retrospect of the last three years, and was exceedingly minute and faithful in its statements. It is to be hoped that both these valuable and thorough reports, embodying an amount of information rarely to be met with in the same compass, will be published by the Convention. They constitute important records of the Christian enterprises of the age in which we live, and belong to its history.

There were only one hundred members present, representing a body of 3341 ministers, and 383,728 church members. The finances of the Convention were represented to be as follows: Balance in the hands of the treasurer at the close of the last financial year, \$14,863 15. Received from all sources during the year \$16,927 91; making a total of \$31,791 06. The expenditure was \$26,110, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$5,681 06. The total receipts since the last triennial meeting amount to \$50,149 72, or a little more than half the receipts of the Missionary Union for the past year. A resolution was adopted urging the importance of the religious instruction of the colored population.

California Mission.

BROTHER SECRETARY—You are aware that some five or six Baptist ministers are now in California, or on the way thither by land or by sea; and that others still are preparing to go. I have just read an interesting article upon this subject in the 17th annual Report of the Home Missionary Society, which I commend to the particular attention of all who can obtain a copy of that document. It shows a degree of wisdom and energy on the part of that Society which all will approve, and I hope, aid to encourage.

One of the ministers now in California is a missionary of that Society, and they have another, (Rev. H. W. Read, late of Wisconsin,) now on his journey overland, accompanied by his wife. I have just enjoyed the privilege of reading a letter from them, dated at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., May 17, from which I am permitted to make some extracts for the benefit of your readers.

Mr. Read commences by ascribing praise to God for the preservation of himself and wife while death was making fearful ravages all around them, in a visitation of the cholera. On board the steamboat in which they were proceeding up the Missouri river, were numerous passengers bound to California, two of whom were attacked with the disease, and one case proved fatal. The subject was Lieut. Schenck, of the U. S. Navy. At his particular request, Mr. Read attended him constantly during his sickness, and ministered to him the instructions and consolations of religion. While writing, the order was given to march, and the letter was finished by Mrs. Read. The extracts are from her pen.

"Among the passengers on board the steamboat from St. Louis was Col. J. Collins of Ohio, recently appointed Collector and Receiver at San Francisco, now on his way to that place with his suite, consisting of about 40 gentlemen, and a military escort. Having learned that we were bound to California, he introduced himself to my husband, and in return Mr. R. produced the general letter of instruction furnished him by Rev. Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Home Mission Society. The Col. read it with evident emotion, and then exclaimed, 'now you are doubly welcome.' Said he was a professor of religion, a member of a Presbyterian church, and felt most heartily to encourage and assist us. Our original intention was to proceed in company with some of our former neighbors in Wisconsin by the way of St. Joseph's; but the Col. proposed that we should join his company. The death of the lamented Lieut. Schenck produced a deep impression upon the whole company, and though but two or three were professors of religion, they all joined in the request, insisting upon our compliance by every argument they could use. They made us very kind offers of assistance and proposed to halt on the Sabbath and enjoy the day in religious services. After some deliberation we decided to accept their kind and liberal invitation, and are now connected with the company."

"All this, to us, seems really providential, and we now hope that instead of waiting to reach California before entering upon regular duties, we have already commenced our labors, and that they will be blessed of God for good to those with whom we travel. Pray for that blessing to attend our labors."

"We proceed from this place this afternoon, to Santa Fe, (not by the usual route south.) It will make us some 300 miles further travel, but it is considered the safest and best route for our purpose."

"I ought to have said that since we have been at this place, we have been very kindly entertained by the officer in command, Col. Sumner, and his amiable family, who used every exertion which the utmost politeness could devise, to make us happy and at home. We are not well,—Mr. R. particularly, but perhaps as comfortable as we could be under so great a change of habits, and after a journey somewhat protracted on these miserable sickly rivers. Some steamboats before and behind us lost from 10 to 50 persons by cholera. At a little village where we stopped to 'wood up' one night, a boat stopped the previous day, from on board of which 33 persons were buried. Our trust is in the Mighty hand which directs and controls the pestilence."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The receipts of this Society for the year ending March 31st, 1849, amounted to ninety-five thousand, nine hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings, and nearly half a million of dollars. The incomes of the Society the past year reached 1,107,518 viles. The total issues since the organization of the Society amounted to 21,973,355.

Ohio Correspondence.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 31, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The Anniversary of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, together with its kindred Societies, has just been held; and perhaps a brief notice of the meetings and doings of the occasion may not be unacceptable. I say a brief notice, because I could hardly expect a minute account of things in Ohio to be looked at at a time when so much is to be written and read of the great meetings in the great cities of New York and Boston. I shall not, therefore, attempt anything like a report, but only mention some of the things that were done. The Report by the Secretary, when published, I will forward you.

Let me say, then, the session commenced Wednesday evening, May 23d, and closed Monday evening following. The opening service was a sermon by Prof. Robinson, of Cincinnati, before the Ministerial Conference. It was a fine production—in our view, a good specimen of sermonizing.—The theme was—*The Power of Godliness*. In discussing which, it was shown that there is such a thing as godliness, and that godliness has power; that there is also a form of godliness—and that there may be a form of godliness without the power thereof.

The next day till 3 P. M., was spent in Ministerial Conference, listening to essays from individuals previously appointed to write them, and upon themes which had been assigned, together with a free discussion of the principles involved in the essays. This was a day of deep interest and profit. The talent, character and piety that were evinced, were such, we think, as few intelligent spectators from New England could have contemplated without emotions of surprise; and no intelligent Christian, we are sure, without having his faith and hope for the Baptist cause in this great State vastly strengthened. Whoever is accustomed to think of Ohio Baptists as helpless orphans, dependent upon some sagacious uncle or aunt to counsel their affairs, would do well soon to revise his opinions. These orphans are far advanced to the period of mature age; nay, have come to be, many of them, men of stature and strength. As we mingled in the exercises of this occasion, and witnessed the concentrated talent and strength that were brought together—an amount, we feel confident in saying, which could be exceeded in a Baptist Convention by not more than two States in this Union;—and then recollected that the place where we were convened, nay, this entire State, within the memory of living man, was an unbroken wilderness where the wild beast of the forest roamed, and over whose waters instead of the stately steamer, only the bark canoe of the red man had passed—we say, as we thought of these things, we were filled with emotions which we have no language to express. True it is, there are many county seats and extensive tracts where no Baptist church has yet been planted, and many feeble churches that must be aided by their more favored brethren; but it is also true that the Baptist cause in Ohio has already taken deep root, and is destined to a vigorous, and we trust healthy growth. The last year has been one of encouraging success in all the great interests of Zion.

Thursday evening and Friday morning the Ohio Baptist For. Mission and Bible Society held its session. This Society is in vigorous and successful operation. The amount raised for the Bible cause we did not note at the time, and are unable now to give. For foreign missions something more than \$5000 have been raised.

Friday the Ed. Society held its session, and a deeply interesting one it was. During the year comparatively little has been done directly through the agency of this Society, but the interests of education have not lagged. The effort to raise \$10,000 for the endowment of the presidency of Granville College, has been more than successful. The subscription has reached \$13,000, and it is believed there is very little that will be realized in cash. Thus this valuable Institution, which has struggled through so many difficulties, seems at length to be placed upon a sure foundation. Its able and successful President, Rev. S. Bailey, formerly of your State, seemed to feel the inspiring effect of this success. He has labored hitherto amid embarrasments, but they are now giving way before patient and persevering efforts. The College has been blessed with a happy religious interest during the winter past. At this meeting it was mentioned that there were several young men who were desirous of commencing a course of educational preparation for the gospel ministry, and were deterred only by the want of means.—Several facts were stated, and a subscription of \$250 was raised on the spot, besides a collection, the amount of which I did not understand. You will see by this, that Ohio Baptists appreciate the necessity of a well-trained ministry.

Saturday the Convention proper commenced its session. It was full of interest from beginning to end. Its doings and sayings, as already intimated, you shall have in due time in the printed Report. You will see by it, that we are not altogether sleeping over the matter of Home cultivation. It is proposed and confidently intended to raise at least \$5000 to be expended during the year in preaching the gospel within our own borders. Our mission field is like our thousand acre corn and wheat fields—upon a large scale! An essay read by Rev. D. Shephardson of Cincinnati, spreads out the magnitude and vast importance of this field in a more graphic and forcible manner than we recollect ever before to have seen it. This essay was requested by the Board of the Convention for publication, and when it is through the press I will send you a copy. The facts therein contained—well authenticated facts—will be startling to many intelligent readers in New England. The truth is, the importance—the indispensable necessity of vigorous religious effort in this great valley, after all that has been said and written, is but feebly felt. I mean, the whole truth is appreciated by few. To us, it seems plain—beyond all question, that there is no enterprise on earth that has such claims upon American Christians as the thorough evangelizing of the swarming millions that are pouring into this valley, and stretching away to the Pacific ocean.

Sunday, all the pulpits in the place (not excepting the Episcopal) were supplied by members of the Convention. Monday A. M. the business of the Convention proper was closed—the Board met in the afternoon, and closed its session at evening, having made its appointments of missionaries on the principle of expending \$5000 during the year within this State. Thus closed one of the most interesting meetings of the kind the writer has ever been privileged to attend.

Yours with Christian esteem, L. G. L.

An Ecclesiastical Council convened with the Baptist church in Packerville, June 6, 1849, pursuant to an invitation from said church, to take into consideration the case of Elder Silas Hall, a member of this church.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Charles S. Weaver, Moderator, and Rev. Joseph P. Brown, Clerk. The council, after listening to the charges brought against Mr. Hall, and the evidence by which they were sustained, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, in the process of the trial of Elder Silas Hall, a member of the Baptist church in Packerville, it has in the judgment of this council been clearly proved that said Hall has been guilty of great moral dishonesty in his dealing with said church and the world in a pecuniary point of view, and of covenant-breaking with said church, and also of gross falsehood in several instances, and on different occasions;—therefore, Resolved, That said Hall, in the opinion of this church, has forfeited his standing as a minister of

NOTE.—In the haste of writing the above, I perceive that I have omitted to mention that the Convention was held at Mt. Vernon, a very beautiful and thriving town about 50 miles northwest of this place, and about 75 southwest of Cleveland. It is the county seat of Knox county, and by its position and railroad communication, is destined to become a place of very considerable importance. Its present population is 4000.

NOTE 2.—During the session, all hearts were saddened by the painful intelligence of the death, by cholera, of Rev. Wm. S. Wheaton, of Cincinnati. Bro. Wheaton was in his usual health when others left the city for the Convention. He remained by his flock, and while his brethren who had left, were mingling in a holy convocation of earth, his spirit ascended to join the assembly of the church of the first born in heaven. He was a missionary of the Convention—a young brother of great promise, and greatly beloved.

Pseudo-Philanthropy.

We observe in some of our exchanges, remarks in relation to the recent executions of Goode, in Boston, and Dudley, in Haverhill, N. H., which, so far as they have any influence, cannot fail to encourage crime, and bring the established institutions of society into disrepute. One would suppose, from the spirit which is manifested, and the expressions which are employed, that the real criminals, in every such case, are the ministers of the law. No doubt is expressed or entertained in relation to the guilt of the unhappy men who thus suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and yet their execution is spoken of in terms which would be sufficiently severe, if instead of ignominious criminals, as they confessedly were, they had been the innocent victims of an unjust and wanton persecution. The dignities of the church are represented as clanking for their blood, and eager to enjoy the fun of a public execution. Now, we put it to the candor and conscience of the opposers of capital punishment, whether this is the proper way to promote the end which they have in view? Why not meet the question on its merits? Why this lawless sympathy with the criminal? Why this gross abuse of those who, with no less real sympathy for the wretched perpetrator of crime, have yet some respect for the rights of society, and the law of God? Above all, why attempt to fix a peculiar odium on those who are called to enforce the law, and execute its penalties? If our laws are inhuman—in violation of Right, and opposed to the spirit of the gospel, let it be shown, and let community be urged to the correction of the evil, in a legal and proper manner. With such a course as this, we find no fault; but in the name of all that is dear in human relations, we must protest against the course of which we are speaking as alike unfair, unjust and pernicious.

Hierarchy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Calendar, of this city, has been very earnestly engaged for several weeks past, in exposing the Romancing tendencies of a certain "clique" in New York. This "clique," although it by no means comprises all the Romanizers in the Episcopal church, begins to find fault with the Calendar for interfering in the affairs of another diocese, and suggests to the Editor the propriety of prosecuting the offenders in an ecclesiastical court, instead of complaining through the columns of a public press. To this the Calendar replies: "We shall keep our own counsel as to the proper course for us to pursue; but we assure our adversaries that we shall never prosecute anybody in courts of which they are likely to be the judges. We doubt not they would be glad to see us at the mercy of their jurisdiction, but with our present experience of their justice, we shall not by any direct movement of ours, give them an opportunity of judicially sanctioning Mr. Howland's interpretation of the articles, or furnishing the garblers of bishop Sparrow with certificates of orthodoxy and morality."

The Calendar has here exposed one of the evils of an Episcopal organization in church polity. As in the instance before us, as the Calendar has fairly proved, the officials of the church may run into the grossest heresies—Romanism for instance—and yet if complained of in an ecclesiastical court, they become their own judges, and dispose of the complaint in a manner to suit themselves. Is this Apostolic?

Maulmain Library.

It will be recollected by our readers that during the great fire in Maulmain in December last, the Library of our missionaries was entirely destroyed. An effort has already been commenced in this city to repair the loss, in some measure at least. Several benevolent individuals have contributed such books as they could conveniently spare to this object, and an opportunity is still presented to others who may have in their possession books that are not wanted. It is proposed to send them out by Mr. Vinton, on his return to Burma next Fall. Any person in the city having books that can be spared, is requested to leave them at Brockett, Fuller & Co's. bookstore. Other towns might make such collections as they can during the summer, and forward them to Hartford in season for Bro. Vinton to take them when he sails.

The object is a very benevolent one, and the books will be highly prized by the missionaries, who are almost entirely cut off from the literary world. A good library can easily be secured by a little effort, if the friends of the missionaries will interest themselves in the movement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

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The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Charles S. Weaver, Moderator, and Rev. Joseph P. Brown, Clerk. The council, after listening to the charges brought against Mr. Hall, and the evidence by which they were sustained, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, in the process of the trial of Elder Silas Hall, a member of the Baptist church in Packerville, it has in the judgment of this council been clearly proved that said Hall has been guilty of great moral dishonesty in his dealing with said church and the world in a pecuniary point of view, and of covenant-breaking with said church, and also of gross falsehood in several instances, and on different occasions;—therefore, Resolved, That said Hall, in the opinion of this church, has forfeited his standing as a minister of

the gospel in general, and in the Baptist denomination in particular, and the immunities connected therewith; and we do unanimously depose him from exercising any of the functions of said office, and do hereby appraise said denomination of the fact. And further, we recommend his immediate exclusion by the church, and that a copy of these acts be published in the Christian Secretary, Watchman and Reflector, N. Y. Recorder, and Baptist Register.

C. S. WEAVER, Moderator.

J. P. BROWN, Clerk.

At a meeting of the church, Mr. Hall was excluded from their fellowship.

E. BROWNING, Ch. Clerk.

Packerville, June 10, 1849.

Rev. Mr. KINCAID.—We learn from the last Christian Chronicle, that the improvement in Mrs. Kincaid's health has been so great within the past year, that Mr. K. has deemed it advisable to consult eminent medical counsel in Philadelphia, in regard to the propriety of her returning to Burma. The council consisted of Hugh L. Hodge, Samuel Jackson and J. K. Mitchell. They gave it as their decided opinion that Mrs. K. is now sufficiently recovered to justify her proceeding to India. They also think a sea voyage would be likely to restore her still further to strength and health, and that the climate of the upper provinces of Burma, particularly at the capital of that empire, would be less prejudicial to her system, as appears by information received touching this point, than any of the lower portions of the country.

Dr. Wilson Jewell, who was engaged as one of the council, but who was necessarily absent on a professional engagement, having been for some time acquainted with Mrs. Kincaid's health, fully concurs in the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen named above.

Mr. Kincaid has communicated the decision of the council to the Board of the Missionary Union.

ORDINATION.—Bro. R. G. LAMB having been previously accepted by an Ecclesiastical Council, held the 30th day of May, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Andover on Monday the 11th inst. Sermon by Rev. A. S. Lovell of Mansfield; ordaining prayer by Rev. Nathan Wildman of Lebanon; charge by Rev. J. H. Vinton of Burma; hand of fellowship by Rev. H. Bromley of Williamstown; address to the church and congregation by Rev. G. W. Pendleton of Colchester. The services were appropriate and impressive, and the singing by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Woodward, of Columbia, deserves the highest commendation. N. WILDMAN, Moderator.

H. BROMLEY, Clerk.

MORE ANNEXATION.—An extraordinary express from India, in anticipation of the overland mail, bringing Bombay dates to the 17th of April, announced the annexation of the Punjab to the British empire. The chiefs who have been faithful are to retain their estates; the property of those who have appeared in arms against the British forces is to be forfeited—which in plain English means that British avarice is determined to strip the men of their property who were so presumptuous as to defend their own territory.

The Bombay Times says:—"The annexation of the Punjab to our dominions has been announced in form; the British frontier has now been pushed beyond the Indus; and not only do the Sikh states, Jammu, excepted, now recognize the sovereignty of England, but Peshawar and the Dera, between the river and the mountains, the most productive and the most cherished provinces of the Doonance empire—own our sway; and a surface of above 100,000 square miles, containing a population of 3,500,000, and yielding a net revenue of about £1,000,000 sterling, has been added to our already colossal Eastern Empire. We yet want Khyber, Bahawalpore, and the Rajpoot states, on the south and west, to complete our dominions; Jammu and Cashmere to relieve us of apprehension from the northeast, with Oude, Hyderabad, the Mysore, Travancore, and all the other native states embosomed in our empire—if the old and atrocious doctrine of the necessity of expansion be insisted upon."

POLAND.—The latest intelligence by the Europa, represents that the war in Hungary may be transferred to Poland. The intelligence says that the combined armies of Austria and Russia, have already met with a repulse by the Hungarians.—Should the theatre of war be changed to Poland, a still deeper interest will be awakened in the hearts of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, in the success of the defenders of their own rights.

Poland has been crushed by the iron heel of Russian despotism, its nationality blotted out, and its most noble defenders have been sent into exile for daring to assert and defend their lawful rights to freedom and independence. Tens of thousands of Germans and Poles would at once rally around the victorious standard of Hungary, and freely lay down their lives in the Polish and Hungarian independence. The remarkable prophecy of Napoleon while a prisoner at St. Helena, that "in fifty years Europe would either be republican or Cossack," seems to be rapidly fulfilling. The Cossacks are actually engaged with the republicans of Europe, in a struggle to subvert republican institutions.—The final result can scarcely be doubted, it must terminate in republican freedom.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.—The London Times of May 21st, devotes three columns to the names of parties who attended the Queen's drawing Room, on her Majesty's Birthday. In the list of diplomatic personages present, is the name of M. D. Delva (Senator) Haytien Minister. In another place, it is announced that the Haytien Minister presented N. E. Seyou Killewailex, Secretary of the Haytien Legation. In honor of the same occasion, Lord Palmerston entertained the corps diplomatique. Among the guests at the banquet we notice the names of the United States and Haytien Ministers.—*Journal of C.*

RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCE.—A Paris Journal states, that numbers in Sweden, after remonstrating for years against the introduction of changes in the prayers, hymns, and catechism of the establishment, have formally renounced this church, and organized one independent of the State.—*Id.*

TEMPERANCE.—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder states, that during the recent sessions of the Emancipation Convention, at Frankfurt, then, only fifty cents' worth of alcoholic drink was called for, at the two principal hotels in the place, by the 100 delegates present.—*Id.*

LIBERIA.—Capt. D. L. Carlton, recently from Liberia, states that he conversed with many of the emigrants he carried out a year ago, and found them still delighted with the country, prosperous in business and happy.—*Id.*

SUNDAY TRAVELING.—A bill was recently introduced in the British Parliament, for compelling Railroad companies in Scotland to run cars on the Sabbath, which occasioned much discussion, but was denied a second reading.—*Id.*

THE BIBLE.—Arrangements have been made, it is stated, for printing the Scriptures in five of the principal cities in Italy, and colporteurs appointed for their general distribution, since the flight of the Pope.—*Id.*

THE MURDER TRIAL IN NEW YORK.—Thomas A. Walker, who has been tried for the murder of the woman who called herself his wife, who was shot with a pistol some three months since, when there was no one in the room but Walker and herself, has been acquitted after a trial which lasted eleven days. Mrs. Walker, as she was called, was the same lady who procured a divorce from the Legislature of Connecticut from her first husband, Mr. Miller. Not long afterwards she was united by marriage, or in some other way, to Mr. Walker, but from the evidence adduced on trial, it appeared that they did not live happily together, and that she attempted to kill herself by poison while they were in St. Louis. The impression now is, that she shot herself, intending to fasten the suspicion on Walker. His character is none of the best, but it did not appear that he was guilty of murder.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—The papers at the present time, teem with remedies for the Cholera, the remedies being about as numerous as the writers that furnish them; but we regard the Cholera as a disease of so fatal a character, as to forbid the idea of trusting to newspaper remedies for relief. Let proper precautions be observed to prevent it, but when a person is attacked, he should lose no time in sending for the best medical advice.

Experiments have recently been made in Chicago, by Dr. Bird, and three other physicians, with sulphur and charcoal, as a remedy for cholera, and it is said that the most successful results have followed. Dr. Bird, who is a good chemist, has long supposed that most epidemics depend upon azote in the atmosphere, and supposing cholera to be under the same influence, began to study for a remedy and has found that doses consisting of three parts sulphur and one part charcoal, will, in the course of a few hours, entirely dissipate every choleric symptom. The discovery appears to be worthy the attention of medical men. It is said that the cholera has never appeared in the neighborhood of Sulphur Springs.

Rev. Thomas Dowling, of Williamstown, has accepted a call from the Central Baptist church in Thompson, to become their pastor.

Rev. Bela Richards, of Pomfret, has accepted a call from the Baptist church in Woodstock to become their pastor.

Rev. Mr. Underwood, late of Westfield, Mass., has become the pastor of the Baptist church in Pomfret.

We learn from the Watchman and Reflector that W. C. Patterson was ordained at Charlestown, Ms., on the 28th ult., as an evangelist. Sermon by Rev. J. S. Swan, of New London.

Maria Edgworth, the once popular novelist, died, after a few hours' illness, on the 21st of May, in the 83d year of her age.

Father Mathew, the celebrated Irish apostle of temperance, has sailed at last for the United States. He left Liverpool on the 23d of May, in the packet ship Ashburton. His life has been heavily insured in order to secure the debts he has contracted in his efforts to promote temperance.

FIRE.—A barn belonging to Mr. Solomon Porter, situated in the rear of the People's Tavern in North Main st., was consumed by fire on Monday night about half past 9 o'clock. Four horses, the property of Mr. Pollard, were burnt. The firemen were not "on hand" as usual, but snatched slowly and by the time they reached the spot, the barn was pretty much consumed. Great praise is due to the Sack & Bucket Company, who by their exertions, saved the barns of Mr. Hooford.

Samuel Cooper, Esq., has received the appointment of Collector for the port of Middletown.

General Gaines died of cholera at New Orleans, on the 6th inst. It is but a few weeks since Gen. Worth died of the same disease in Texas.

The Rev. Jeremiah Asher, late of Rhode Island, was installed as pastor of the Shiloh Baptist (colored) Church, Philadelphia, on the 28th ult.

THE GENIUS OF ITALY: being Sketches of Italian Life, Literature and Religion. By Rev. R. Turnbull, author of "The Genius of Scotland," &c. New York: Geo. P. Putnam. London: David Bogue, Fleet Street. 1849.

"The Genius of Italy" is a handsome duodecimo volume containing 332 pages, with a beautiful vignette title, and a view of St. Peter's, at Rome.—We learn from the author's preface that a portion of the work was written in Italy, during a brief but delightful tour through that country, and the rest at such times as he could spare from more important engagements.

Unlike most of the writers on Italy, Mr. Turnbull has to a great extent very wisely omitted descriptions of scenery, roads, public buildings, incidents of travel, first impressions, &c., and instead of these has furnished a portraiture of the Italian people, their life, literature, and religion. The book, although it may be termed a purely literary production, is, notwithstanding, a history of the religion of Italy. Although no attempt is made to impart to this volume a strictly religious character, yet the sketches of the lives of the most distinguished literary and religious writers of Italy are so interwoven with other subjects as to render it a valuable treatise on the rise, progress and present aspect of Romanism. The author has also rescued from oblivion specimens of the writings of several able Protestant Italians.

The book, as a whole, will be read with interest by thousands who would not open a volume devoted expressly to a history of the Romish religion, and yet, while they will find this part of the *Genius of Italy* very liberally interspersed through its pages, the easy, graceful style of the author has thrown a charm around it that will not only cause it to be read, but also to be duly appreciated.

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co., and Brown & Parsons.

The Living Age, No. 265, together with literary magazines for the month, are sent free to Pease & Bowers, at their News Office, building.

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1849.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. White.

Several resolutions read and referred, remainder of the morning session was spent in county appointments. In the afternoon resolutions were referred, or otherwise disposed of.

Prayer by Dr. Havens.

Resolution passed appointing two persons.

Bill incorporating the Railroad company, a road from Willimantic to the eastern State—after some amendments, passed.

Mr. Boardman offered a resolution directing a committee to inquire whether a railroad bill can be perfected the present session.

Bill incorporating a railroad company from a road from Danbury to connect with the road, called up, and after amendments, passed.

Amusement Bill.—Bill came from the State authorities, may authorize exhibitions, and other public amusements. The report of the committee was adverse to the bill.

A discussion arose on the merits of which Mr. Seymour, Litchfield, and others participated. When it was rejected by a majority.

Friday.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Patterson.

The Bank com. reported favorably on a bill of Solomon Porter and others for an act to amend the Hartford County Bank, with a \$400,000. The bill had previously passed the House. The petitioners claimed that the whole of the morning session. An amendment was provided that the bank should have \$10,000 to aid a normal school, was passed, 95 to 82.

Resolutions making appointments for officers, in part for the county of Middlesex.

Middle

Poetry.

"Almost Persuaded."

BY MRS. L. M. RICHMOND.
ACTS XXVI. 25.

The son of Herod sat in regal state
Beside his sister-queen; and 'mid the throng
Of Jewish suppliants, and of Roman guards,
Gave solemn audience.

Summoned to his bar
A prisoner came, who not with flattery's tone
Poured incense to a mortal. Many an eye
Questioned his brow, with sewing prejudice,
As there he stood, in bonds.

Yet, when he spoke,
And boldly reasoned of the truth of God,
The fervor of his heaven-taught eloquence
Wrought in the haughtiest bosom, till it sighed,
And faintly trembled with the strange resolve,
"Almost to be a Christian."

Then he rose,
Who held the reins of power, and with a nod
Dissolved the convales. But his troubled eye
Still, like a truant, struggling with its doubt,
Turned not on Paul, as with his courtly train,
And proud Bernice, from the hall he passed.

"Almost," thou Jewish prince,—what sounds are
those,
"Almost persuaded?"

Ah! hadst thou exchanged
Trappings and royal purple, for his bonds
Who stood arraigned before thee,—drawn his faith
Into thy bosom, though with the sharp spear
Of martyrdom,—how great had been thy gain!

Ye too, who linger when the still, small voice
Quickens your dormant conscience; who would
fain,
Like king Agrippa, be convinced, yet turn
Back to the world, a little while, to give
Your sins some larger scope;—beware, beware,
Lest that dread "almost" shut you out of heaven.

Hartford, May 12, 1849.
(Chr. Union.)

The Song of the Seasons.

We love the Spring for all the bloom
And fragrance which its glowing hours
Shed o'er the earth of the to-morrow;
Its glorious heritage of flowers;
For light, and air, and sounds that play
In mingling dance around—above;
The radiance of the early day,
The presence of its soul of love.

And when the Summer's breast receives,
In soft repose, Spring's virgin form,
What sweetness Nature round her breathes;
Morn's light, or evening's rainbow storm!
The fields with beauty then are white;
The ripening corn waves in the breeze;
And landward, in the still night,
Come the cool winds that fan the sea.

The Autumn with its golden crown,
And dower of heaped and countless sheaves,
Lays at man's feet his treasure down;
To sigh amid the painted leaves;
His song is eloquent and low—
He hastes to die and be at rest;
And lays his aged head in woe,
On Winter's lone and wintry breast.

Then Winter reigns! His icy sway
Usurps the beauty of the year;
His heraldry, on every spray,
Is pale, and desolate, and drear;
Last scene of all the seasons, round
Where flowers, nor hopes, nor verdure bloom;
From whence there breathes that solemn sound,
"Thou living heart, behold thy doom!"

Religious & Moral.

The Palace of the Inquisition.

The London Daily News, April 18th, has a letter from its correspondent at Rome bearing date March 31, in which is a description of the improvements and excavations that are going on in that city, under the new Republican Government. One work is the restoration of the ancient Forum, which is to be cleared down to its ancient level, from the arch of Titus to the foot of the Capitol. The elm trees growing upon the superincumbent accumulations are removed. The rubbish is removed by contract, and used in filling in the foundation of the railway. All this at Rome! But this is not the most exciting. The letter-writer proceeds to describe a visit he had made that very morning to the works going on in the subterranean vaults of the "Holy Office" where he was not a little horrified, he says, at what he saw with his own eyes, and held with his own hands.

The building is in a close court, back of St. Peter's, and is modern and comfortable in external appearance. But on entering, the real character of the place appears. On the ground floor is a range of strongly barred prisons, used as receiving rooms; farther on, in a small court-yard, is a triple row of small dungeons, capable of holding sixty prisoners, and a supplementary row at the back of the quadrangle. All have iron rings let into the masonry. Numerous inscriptions of ancient date are traced on the walls; one of its import: "The caprice or wickedness of man cannot exclude me from Thy Church, O Christ, my only hope." The correspondent says: "The officer in charge let me down to where the men were digging, in the vaults below; they had cleared a downward flight of steps, which was choked up with old rubbish, and had come to a series of dungeons under the vaults deeper still, and which immediately brought to my mind the prisons of the Duke, under the canal of the Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, only that here there was a surpassing horror.

"I saw imbedded in old masonry, unsymmetrically arranged, five skeletons in various recesses, and the clearance had only just begun; the period of their interment in this spot must have been more than a century and a half. From another vault full of skulls and scattered human remains, there was a shaft about four feet square, ascending perpendicularly to the first floor of the building, ending in a passage off the

hall of the chancery, where a trap-door lay between the tribunal and the way into a suite of rooms destined for one of the officials. The object of this shaft could admit of but one surmise. The ground of the vault was made up of decayed animal matter, a lump of which imbedded in it a long silken lock of hair, as I found by personal examination, as it was shovelled up from below. But this is not all: there are two large subterranean lime kilns, if I may so call them, shaped like a bee-hive in masonry, filled with layers of calcined bones, forming the substratum of two other chambers on the ground floor in the immediate vicinity of the very mysterious shaft above mentioned."

The correspondent, who says he has been familiar with everything in and about Rome for a quarter of a century, very properly raises the inquiry why such a chamber should have been constructed under the building, "with a large space of ground lying outside." He thus comments on the affair:

"I know not what interest you may attach to what looks like a chapter from Mrs. Radcliffe, but had I not the evidence of my own senses, I would never have dreamt of such appearances in a prison of the holy office; being thoroughly sick of the nonsense that has for years been put forth on that topic by partisan pens. But here the thing will become serious; for to-morrow the whole population of Rome is publicly invited by the authorities to come and see with their own eyes one of the results of entrusting power to clerical hands. Libels on the clergy have been manifold during the last four months, and have done their work among the masses. But mere talk is nothing to the actual view of realities."

He adds that the archives of the Inquisition have been overhauled, and that selections will be published forthwith, including cases of the most intense interest, from Galileo's time downward to modern days. And he concludes:

"It is quite possible that the Croats of Radetski may force back on the population of these territories clerical rulers again; but no friend of the Roman Catholic church, acquainted with the present sentiment of the Romans, can view such an event without deep alarm."

Myth.

Let Lexicographers frown as they will, they can't repress the growth of the language. Every now and then a new word will pop into existence, and be well received too by the people, though years may elapse before it finds its way in any dictionary, particularly since stereotyping has become common. Were not novelty itself so attractive, we would wonder somewhat at the facility with which new expressions gain currency. Truly many of them are born of whim, or affectation, and deserve not kind treatment, for they are at best mere synonyms, and seek to make obsolete their better predecessors. We like not to see words of well-settled meanings, such as the old English classics used, and full of vigor, knocked on the head by the foreign intruders which swarm in upon us from all other tongues, living and dead. We would rather surrender the gold mines of California to the vagabonds of Mexico and Europe, and South America, than our language to the French, the Germans and the Greeks, who, not content with filling its few vacancies, aspire to new-vamp it. It is indeed, like all modern tongues, mongrel at best; but we wish it to be preserved, if possible, even for great grandchildren. We are sometimes troubled by these interloping words. They are arant nuisances and we would fain treat them as vagrants should be—apprehend, and examine them, and, if they do not render a good account of themselves, give them a few stripes and send them packing. We have caught one of these fellows who has been strolling about for four or five years, or thereabouts and propose to put him to the question.

What is myth? What right has he to a place in the English language? Is he a stout fellow, willing and able to fill a working place in our good land that is not already filled by one of our own blood and breeding? If not, banish him, say we! He is a Greek gypsified, and stole in with a thief. Probably some poetaster needed a rhyme for *pith*, and so razed *mythos* into *myth*, and tried to pass it off for English. Next Translators of French and German histories adopted him, and then classic Dickens brought him into vogue. We see no beauty in him, and know not to what use he can be put, unless we turn old-fashioned *fable* out of house and home, and put this new-comer in his place.

We have turned the word over and considered it in all its applications, and can find no meaning in it other than *fable*. That is the Greek meaning of the term, and we can't realize that its curtailment into English has expanded its sense. It has indeed a contracted meaning in mythology, which is a treatise or collection of religious fables; but apart from its compounds, it is simply a *fable*—a false story shadowing forth truth. Romulus and Remus, it is now said, were not true persons, but are only myths. May we not just as well say they are fables? A Christmas tale is called a myth. Why not call it a fable, if *fable* be not descriptive of its properties? Despite our hospitable disposition, we think that this stranger is hardly worthy of being taken in, and hope he may be driven to the land from which he migrated.

We know some people talk largely of such additions enriching our language. But we think it copious enough already. Let new words come in with new things and new ideas. Fresh terms for old things but encumber and confuse our tongue and make it weak and unsteady. We need only one good word for every thing—and, having

that, are as safe as the cat with one shift while, if we have many, like the fox with fifty, in *Æsop's myth*, we fall before the hounds of criticism.—*Buff. Clin.*

Jews in Europe.

The ways of Providence are to be observed in the influence the Jews are now exerting in Europe. For a long time they have exerted vast influence on European commerce, and Jews have been the bankers of Kings; and now they have become as potent in politics and revolutions. Of the radical republicans who are hatching revolutions in every kingdom, a large portion are Jews; and out of the mouth of a Jew came the word which set Europe in a blaze. As is well known, Cremieux (a Jew) was the means of preventing the proclamation of the young Duke of Orleans in the streets of Paris, immediately on the abdication of his grandfather. He counselled that this should take place with the consent and through the medium of the Chambers.—He then hurried off through the by-ways and communicated the intelligence that the throne was empty, before the Duchess and her son appeared. The impression, which in all probability, would have been produced on the deputies by their sudden appearance among them to receive their allegiance, was destroyed. And when they did arrive, it was the same Jew who pronounced the fatal words—"Too late!" which decided the cause of monarchy in France, and perhaps on the whole continent of Europe. Perhaps it is the design of Providence to use the Jews as the instruments of retribution on despotic governments, for what Jews have suffered from them.

From the New-York Papers, June 5th.

The Cholera.

A committee of highly respectable Homeopathic physicians in this city have issued the following instructions with reference to the existing epidemic. Whatever be the opinion which the reader may entertain of the Homeopathic system, he will nowhere find more judicious general directions for the preservation of health at this crisis, or at any other.

1. Avoid crowded assemblies and crowded sleeping apartments, and as much as possible shun the presence of filthy persons. The disease is mostly developed in crowded dwellings, ships, prisons, camps, &c., and it very seldom appears in houses occupied by a single family.

2. Observe cleanliness of person, and advise your domestics to wash themselves, especially the feet in cold water daily.

3. Dwellings, especially sleeping apartments, should in all cases be thoroughly ventilated.

4. Pursue your ordinary course of diet—observing some moderation as to vegetables and fruits. Night meals are to be avoided. Regularity in the hours of eating is very desirable. Tobacco and alcoholic drinks should be continued by persons fully addicted to them; but the quantity should be somewhat less than is the custom of the party. Articles of diet known to disagree with the regular action of the bowels should be most scrupulously avoided.

5. Avoid fatigue. Keep the person warmly clad, without over clothing.

6. Mental agitation, and undue indulgence of any of the passions should be avoided. Professional excitement should, as far as possible be shunned.

It is well to reflect, that of many thousands who should carefully observe the foregoing suggestions, not more than one or two would be seriously affected by the Cholera miasm, even where it is seriously epidemic.

7. Cathartics and laxatives must be avoided wholly. No means should be taken to remove costiveness, except such as are prescribed by a physician. The use of laudanum, or opium in any form is exceedingly injurious.

8. During the presence of the Cholera as an epidemic, persons disposed to use every precaution may take *Veratrum* and *Cuprum* as prophylactic means. These should be taken every fourth day, one dose at bedtime. The third attenuation is preferable. The dose may be about one drop, or one grain. They are to be taken in alternation.

9. If there should be slight disturbance of the system, as nausea, shiverings, vertigo or oppression at the stomach, take a powder of *ipeacac* of the third trituration every three hours until these symptoms disappear.

10. If there be watery looseness of the bowels, without pain or cramps take one drop of *Veratrum* every third hour until it is removed.

11. If the looseness be accompanied by cramps, take *Cuprum*, as much as will lie on a half dime, and repeat it every two hours.

12. If the diarrhoea should become profuse, (with or without pain and vomiting), the discharge being watery and whitish, and the strength rapidly failing, take five drops of *Spirits of Camphor* every half hour until it is effectually stopped.

Should these symptoms become very severe, three drops of Camphor may be administered every five minutes.

13. From the moment the diarrhoea becomes urgent the person should cease to move about. He should be put to bed and kept warm and wrapped in blankets. If he complain of cold, he may be surrounded with bottles of hot water, and his skin may be rubbed with the hand, moistened with spirits of camphor, avoiding uncovering any part lest the exposure and evaporation should increase the cold.

A physician should be summoned as speedily as possible, and his directions scrupulously obeyed.

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D. A. G. HULL, M. D.

H. G. DUNNELL, M. D. GEO. W. COOK, M. D.
A. D. WILSON, M. D. R. ROSMAN, M. D.
W. C. PALMER, M. D. H. HALLOCK, M. D.
J. A. MYKIE, M. D. H. KINSLEY, M. D.
Committee of the New York Homeopathic Physician Society.

Mrs. Gerry.

We copied a few days since, a brief notice of the death at New Haven, of Mrs. Gerry, widow of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was subsequently elected to the offices of Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States. The Salem Register furnishes the following information concerning this lady:—

"Mrs. Gerry was a daughter of the venerable Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the Revolutionary Congress. She was one of the most elegant and accomplished ladies of her day. Trained up amidst the scenes of the Revolution, she possessed all the energy and firmness of those times.—During her husband's absence as ambassador to France her house was entered by a burglar, when, animated with a true courage, she seized a pistol and encountered him; he fled before her, jumped from a window, broke his leg and was taken.—Her husband died poor; and, to provide for this relief of Governor, Signer of Declaration of Independence and Vice President, her son was appointed Surveyor for the port of Boston; but the general proscription of Jackson swept him from office, and his mother from competence. But the death of a brother in the service of the East India Company, left her a handsome fortune. Col. J. T. Austin, the late accomplished Attorney General of Massachusetts, married her eldest daughter."

Silent Reproof.

Some years ago, I was going down the James river in a Steamboat, in company with several clergymen, whose eyes may alight on these lines. There was also with us a judge of one of the Virginia courts, much celebrated for his eccentricity and his genius. In the course of conversation, mention was made of the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, then lately deceased. The attention of the judge was awakened, and he related the following anecdote:—

"I was once crossing the James river at Osborn's, in company with Dr. Rice.—When we reached the further side, it became necessary for us to be carried ashore on the shoulders of the black ferry-men. One of these, not sufficiently careful, let my cloak drag in the water, upon which I visited him with a sudden oath. Dr. Rice who was immediately before, and had just landed on the bank, drew up his tall figure and turned his large, speaking eye, upon me, with an expression of mingled surprise and sorrow. Perceiving that he was a clergyman, I instantly begged his pardon, though he had not uttered a syllable. 'Your offence is not against me,' said he. The implication was obvious and affecting, and I shall never lose the remembrance of it as long as I live."—*Am. Messenger.*

To the Law and to the Testimony.

An English missionary relates a singular and amusing incident of the pupils in the Mission School in Calcutta. He says:—The Bishop of Calcutta, who is an excellent Christian, and a most excellent preacher, went to visit one of the schools of instruction in Calcutta, and he went as all bishops do, in the full pomp and circumstance of Episcopal state. And, amongst the rest, he was accompanied by two men who were generally the attendants of great men in the East, and who carried in their hands large silver sticks—a sort of shepherd's crook. When the bishop had left the school, one of the teachers noticed a group of Indian youth gathered round a book; and, asking them what they were about, they said, "We were looking in the Epistles of Titus and Timothy, to see where it is stated that a bishop should be accompanied by two silver sticks."

Norfolk and Boston.

In 1806, Mr. Jefferson prophesied that Norfolk would speedily outstrip New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The traveller Melish gives the following account of a conversation which he had with the President on this subject:—It appeared to him that Norfolk would probably in the process of time, be the greatest seaport in the United States, New Orleans, perhaps excepted. He pointed out the circumstance of the vast confluence of waters that constituted the outlet of the Chesapeake Bay, on which Norfolk is situated, and remarked that these rivers were as yet but partially settled; but they were rapidly settling up, and when the population was full, the quantity of surplus produce would be immense, and Norfolk would probably become the greatest depot in the United States, except New Orleans.

Since the above prediction was uttered, Boston has increased four-fold in population and ten-fold or twenty-fold in wealth, while Norfolk has remained stationary, if, indeed, she has not gone considerably backward. And yet to judge from the map, the commercial capabilities of Norfolk are a hundred times greater than those of Boston. The former stands at the outlet of a noble estuary, into which magnificent rivers pour the wealth of an almost boundless extent of fertile territory. Boston, on the contrary, stands on a rock-bound coast, without any water communication for five miles into the interior, the staple productions of her neighborhood are granite and ice. Mr. Jefferson knew all these facts, and his judgement on the face of things was most logically plausible, that Norfolk must become everything and Boston little or

nothing. He left, however, the moral elements out of the calculation.

PRINTING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—A letter from London to the Boston Post, thus compares the facility with which books are printed in London and New York:—

"The art of printing advances far more rapidly in America than here. Liverpool, nearly as large as New York, has no printing done by steam. In London, but one or two printers of books, print by steam, and very rarely print more than twelve pages of a 12mo. book at a time. From an extensive acquaintance with the manner and speed of book printing in New York and London, I will vouch for the fact that, of all the books printed in the two cities, our printers print three copies to the Londoner's one in the same time. First class publications are generally better 'got up,' in England than America. But, got up equally as well, the New Yorkers will print two copies to their one. Not one book in four in London is stereotyped. In New York, three out of four. In London, one publisher lately boasted that he actually published a book in three days from the time he received it. That is quoted as an extraordinary operation that was actually accomplished once. In New York the Harpers have issued many a book in from twelve to thirty hours after its receipt. But I will not multiply examples to show the greater amount of enterprise or inventive genius in America."

EPISCOPAL GOOD NATURE.—Speaking of the Established Church in Ireland, and the contrast between its past and present ministers, he related an instance illustrative of Episcopal "good nature." A Mr. Barry, brother of Lord Barrymore, had, in the course of the last century, been desirous to qualify himself, by taking orders, for an excellent living in the gift of his Lordship. The Bishop to which he applied for ordination, had expressed some fears that Barry's theological knowledge was not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the pulpit, and recommended further study to the postulant. Not long afterwards Barry was ordained, and appointed to the living. A friend who knew him intimately, asked how he had contrived to get over his examination? "Oh, very well indeed," replied the Rev. Mr. Barry, "The bishop was very good-natured, and did not puzzle me with many questions." "But what did he ask you, inquired the other. "Why, he asked me who was the great Mediator between God and man, and I made a rough guess, and said it was the Archbishop of Canterbury."—"Daunt's Personal Recollections of Daniel O'Connell."

Advertisements.

THE NAUTILUS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

THIS company has a liberal and permanent charter from the Legislature of New York, for the benevolent purpose of insuring lives upon the mutual system. It is now fully prepared to carry out the benevolent intentions of the New York Legislature, by extending, as far as practicable, the benefits of this Institution.

Its charter is one of the very best in the country, having been drawn with the greatest care, and liberally reviewed by an able committee of the Legislature, who had particular regard for the interests of the insured, and was finally passed by the Legislature as a safe, desirable, and benevolent Institution.

Hon. Morris Franklin, of New York, is President of the company. He is a highly respectable man; was late State Senator, and at this time is President of the Board of Aldermen of New York.

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James Harper, the extensive publisher, and late Mayor of New York, is among its earliest friends and officers.

Hon. Philip Hone, late Mayor of New York, is one of the Trustees. John Nixon, a wealthy and well known merchant, of the firm of Doremus & Nixon, is also one of the Trustees, with other highly respectable and well known citizens of New York.

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In short, this is one of the best appointed, and most carefully arranged Life Insurance companies now in existence. Every one that takes a policy is a member of, and has an interest in the company, and participates in its profits and dividends.

The Nautilus company stands high in public favor, for safety, and as a profitable one to insure in. It has a fund of \$125,507.12 to meet losses—invested in United States and other safe securities.

The company has appointed the subscriber, publisher of the Hartford Times, as permanent Agent in Hartford. He will issue policies for the present at his office, No. 5 Central Row.

Dr. J. C. JACKSON, whose office is over 164 Main Street, Hartford, is appointed as Examining Physician of the Nautilus Company.

For a full list of Rates, to some extent, are taken by this company, at a reasonable advance from ordinary rates.

A. E. BURR.

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTASH, &c. &c. The subscriber has constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment of well selected Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, among which are included—Madder, Liquid Blue, Muriate of Tin, Alum, Copperas, Cam Wood, Log Wood, Nic Wood, Fustic and Red Wood.

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THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfillment of its contracts, and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels, on the stocks or while in port, &c. &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.
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Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford, or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.
April, 1849.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE subscribers are now opening the finest collection of Sabbath School books ever offered in this city. They have a full supply of all the publications of the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, New England S. S. Union, Mass. S. Society, Am. Baptist Publication Society, and Lewis Colly's Sabbath School books, together with a large stock of popular religious publications, at other houses. They have also for Sabbath Schools, two ten dollar libraries of the Am. S. Union—consisting of 100 vols. each: the three dollar library of 30 vols. each; the two dollar library of 20 vols. each; Colby's five dollar library, of 50 volumes; and the Evangelical library of elegantly bound volumes. We will sell 324 vols. of Sabbath School books, forming a complete library for all classes in a Sabbath School, for \$30.50—being less than ten cents a volume. Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools are respectfully requested to call on us.

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219 MAIN ST.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED IN 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only.—Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that the capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next to the Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:—
Thomas K. Brace, Miles A. Tuttle,
Samuel Tudor, John L. Bonnell,
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Flower,
James Thompson, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,
Ward Woodbridge, Robert M. Wallcut,
Joseph Church, Edwin G. Ripley,
Silas B. Hamilton, S. W. Ward,
Frederick Tyler, Henry Z. Pratt,
Robert Buel.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. Loomis, Secretary.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.
Hartford, April, 1848.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
The subscribers have just received an additional stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they now offer to the trade at the lowest New York and Boston prices. HASTINGS & GURLEY,
(Successors to Wm. B. Davis.)
Nos. 14 and 16 Avon St.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND MARINE.
Office No. 8 Exchange Buildings, North of the State House, Hartford, Ct.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Risks on terms as favorable as other Offices. Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:—
Daniel W. Clark, John Warburton,
Charles H. Northam, Eliah Peck,
William Killogg, Thomas Belknap,
Lemuel Humphrey, A. G. Hazard,
Benjamin W. Greene, Ebenezer Seely,
Willis Thell, Mark Hoadley,
Elery Hall, John W. Seymour,
William A. Ward.

D. W. CLARK, President.
Wm. Coxnes, Secretary.
Hartford, April, 1849.

SILAS CHAPMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 1 CENTRAL ROW,
Hartford.

GRATEFULLY tenders thanks to those who have been his patrons during the past year, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their favors in his present stock of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, SATINS, AND OTHER VESTINGS, comprises a large variety, and he intends, by adding the various novelties which appear, to maintain as reasonable and complete an assortment as can be obtained.

Garments thoroughly made, and trimmed in the newest and most fashionable style, at a sufficient reduction from former prices to render it an inducement to examine (at least) before purchasing elsewhere. His friends and the public generally are invited to call on him at the corner, No. 1 Central Row, south of State House.

Carriages for Funerals.
THE subscribers are prepared with (probably) a greater facilities than any other establishment in the city, to furnish all in the line of Hearse, carriages or Stages for Funerals, and will do so upon the most liberal terms—a Hearse will be sent gratuitously where any number of carriages are furnished.

Particular attention will be paid to this branch of business.
J. B. OLCOTT & Co.,
Livery Stable 115 Main Street.
Nov. 3, 1848. 1y

Monuments.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, Marble manufacturer, of Hartford and Litchfield, Ct., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Hartford, and the public generally, that he has opened an establishment at 233 Main street, (directly opposite Union Hotel) where he will manufacture at the lowest possible prices, all kinds of MONUMENTS and GRAVE STONES, of the best American and Foreign marble.

Church Tablets, chimney pieces, mantles, centre table, pier, bureau, and counter tops, of Egyptian, Italian, or any other kind of foreign marble which may be preferred, executed at short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship.

All persons in want of any kind of work in the marble line, are respectfully requested to call and examine his styles of workmanship before purchasing elsewhere.

Monuments delivered to any yard in the city free of charge.
Hartford, April, 1849.

BURR & SMITH,
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Christian Secretary

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For the Secretary.

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